MING EVENTS-To-morrow, Republican State convention to select delegates at large to go to Chicago: Saturday, Democratic judicial convention of Marion and Hendricks, also conventions to nominate joint State Senator and Representatives.

A Steep Doctor's

Dr. Simmons wants \$143,000 for attending the late Samuel J. Tilden during the last four years of that great New Yorker's life.

Steep, indeed! You may save yourself or your estate from a similar suit by being provided for the sudden changes in weather incident to this season. Come and look at our SPRING OVERCOATS. Buy one. A pleasant preventive at low prices to close out our stock.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. IF WE CANNOT SUIT YOU IT'S BECAUSE you want to stay at home.

Every person who wants to make a journey in the months of May, June, or July should file this ad. for reference, as it will save you money and secure your

we offer every day the following special rates: To Chicago, \$3.70; Chicago and return, \$7.40.

All points in California, Oregon and Washington
Territory for \$100 round trip. Denver, Col., and return, \$47.40; Salt Lake City, \$69.90; Helena, Butte
and Melrose Mountains, \$78.40. May 8th and 22d, half-rate to Minnesota, Dakota

Nebraska and Kansas points.

Besides these we are selling now and will offer on the dates mentioned a special low rate of one and onethird fare for the round trip for tickets to the follow-

ing points:

New York and return, May 1st to 25th; Goldsboro, N. C., and return, May 1st to 26th; Richmond, Va., and return, May 8th to 12th; Washington, D. C., and return, May 8th to 18th; Philadelphia and return, May 18th to 22d; Cincinnati, O., May 5th to 16th; Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 13th to 25th; Philadelphia, Pa., May 14th to 25th; Cincincinnati and return, May 12th and 13th, at \$2.50 round trip.

To Cincinnati and return, June 9th 16th and 11th, on account of Knights of Pythias, at a very low rate. June 16th, 17th and 18th, to Chicago and return, on account of Republican Convention. on account of Republican Convention.

June 5th and 19th, half rate again to Minnesota,
Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas points. One and onethird fare points in June are Cincinnati, O., June 5th
to 6th; Baltimore Md., June 15th to 18th; Minneap-

olis, Minn., June 16th to 20th. In July a special low rate is offered to San Francisco and return, on account of National Educational Asso-ciation; tickets on sale July 13th to 17th. The only and last chance for cheap rate to the Pacific coast. We offer special facilities and rates. For full particulars as to meetings and conventions, on account of which these rates are offered, please apply to us.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. ... 4:00am 3:45pm CHICAGO DIVISION. ... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:31pm 11:20pm ... 3:35am 10:30am 3:35pm 6:25pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant redicted chair cars, and parlor cars between Indian poils, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist@Pass. Agt.

DISEASED BLOOD,

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured

by Cuticura. THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood-poisoning, in connection with erysipelas that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS. James E. Richardson, Custom-house, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head; could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cyticusa Remedies, used them, and was perfectly aured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES. We have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrof-ula I ever saw was cured by the use of five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists,
Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS, INHERITED, And Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, and Eruptions of the Skin, are positively cured by CUTI-CURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, when all other medicines fail.
Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap,
25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Chapped and Oily skin pre-vented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



And weakness instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a Perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. A new, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster. 25 cents. Victimized for \$95,000.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The officers of the National Park Bank are very reticent in regard to the defalcation of Assistant Cashier Charles I. De Baum, who has disappeared. A meeting of the directors was held to-day. Before it went into session Cashier Wright promised to give the reporters a statement, but when it adjourned he declined to do so. All he would say was that the amount of the defalcation is \$95,000; that De Baum entered the bank in a minor position. twenty-two years ago, and gradually worked up to the position of assistant cashier. "He would probably have been cashier in a short time," added Mr. Wright, "had he gone straight." De Baum resigned his position on April 19, assigning ill-health as the cause. His resignation was voluntary. He was under personal bonds which are said to be satisfactory to the bank. By resolution, the defalcation was charged to the profit and loss account. The defalcation will not embarrass the bank. How it was accomplished has not been made known by the officers. De Baum had charge of the out-of-town correspondence with other banks, and in this way he received checks which he appropriated. It is said he covered his steals by false entries. The defalcation was not discovered until De Baum's books were examined, after he had resigned and

Old Indictments Dismissed.

Louisville, May 1.—Federal indictments against Louis Rehm, who, thirteen years ago, while teller of the Planters' National Bank, embezzled \$100,000 and stole ten J., M. & I. railroad bonds, were this morning dismissed. Rehm fled to Germany and has since lived there. Last summer, upon petition of the bank stockholders and others, the State court indictments were dismissed. Attorney-general Garland, however, refused to allow the federal indictments to be sthdrawn until Rehm had surrendered to the sourt here. Rebm returned from Germany, arriving here two days ago, and this morning surrendered to the court, whereupon Judge Barr, upon motion of District Attorney Wickliffe, erdered the charges canceled.

LEADING medical authorities indorse Ayer's

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Warmer; rain, preceded by fair weather.

Bill What's the Use?

That's what the other fellows begin to think. What's the use of their trying to do a Spring Overcoat trade, when car-loads of coats straight from our factory are piled high in our mammoth store, and marked to go?

You see that \$30 coat? Your merchant tailor will charge you \$45, and odds are it will not be made so well nor fit you any better.

See the \$5 coat. See the \$8.50 silk-faced coat, the \$11 silk-lined coat. You can't get the like of them anywhere else for less than 20 to 40 cents added to every dollar of price. And as for styles and patterns-what's the use of talking! You can select from 100 different ones at

Our Leaders for This Week: 150 Black Embroidered Fichus from

\$1.39 to \$5. 200 Black Cashmere Shawls from \$1.25 The above are all new, and we have

marked them at a small profit to insure a 400 pairs Lace Curtains to be added to

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE

37 East Washington Street.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Edgar Thomson Strikers Decide to Hold Out a While Longer.

PITTSBURG, May 1 .- The rail, blooming and converting departments at the Edgar Thomson steel-works have not yet been started, but the machinery is in operation and everything points o a resumption in these departments at any hour. A large number of men applied for work this morning, including some of the striking Knights of Labor. The impression is growing among the people Braddock that the strikers are about convinced that the company will be able to operate the works without their assistance, and it would cause very little surprise if they would declare the strike off at the meeting this afternoon. The only hitch now seems to be the signing of the iron-clad agreement. The strikers say they are willing to accept a reduction, but will not con-sent to the disruption of their organization.

The meetings of the Knights of Labor this afternoon decided to continue the strike until the iron-clad agreement was withdrawn by Mr. Carnegie. About five hundred strikers were present, and when the question of declaring the strike off was put to a rising vote, not more than ten voted in favor of returning to work. break in the ranks of the strikers is now looked for, as many of them have declared their intension of going back. The converting and blooming departments were started to-day, and the first blow of steel for rails will be made in

Demands of Pittsburg Carpenters. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—The demands of the journeymen carpenters, made two months ago, for nine hours' work and an advance in wages, from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, went into effect this morning, and about one-half of the carpenters laid down their tools. They can scarcely be said to be on strike, but matters were very much mixed up to-day. Explanations and conferences are in order, and it is believed that within the present week all will be at work again. It is estimated that over one-half of the 3,000 carpenters in the two cities were granted the advance and continued work. Those out are confident of success.

Rumor that the "Q" Strike Has Been De-CHICAGO, May 1 .- It is reported to night that

the great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has been declared off. The statement is made that at a meeting of leaders here to-day it was decided that the strike was lost, and that the general grievance committee should be convened without delay to formally make such a declaration. Before Chief Arthur left for Cleveland to-night he was asked about the reports. He declined to talk about them.

Buffalo Brewers Strike. BUFFALO May 1.—About 500 union employes in the breweries went out on strike this morning, in obedience to orders from the national union, but the breweries are running on a small

force and the bosses have given the strikers forty-eight hours to return, otherwise arrangements have already been completed to fill their places with outside men. No serious trouble is anticipated. Buffalo brewers are well prepared, and have beer enough on hand to last several

Losses by Fire. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 1 .- Twenty houses were burned at Trenton, Ky., causing a loss of \$35,000: insured for \$25,000.

ELGIN, Ill., May 1 .- A beer garden house, situated near here and owned by Andy Rontzorg, of Maywood, was burned this morning. Loss \$10,000, insurance \$5,000. FRANKLIN, Ind., May 1.-The large saw-mill owned by a Mr. Summers, of Indianapolis, and

located at Needbam, about three miles east of this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$6,000; insured for \$1,500. KEITHSBURG, Ill., May 1.—Fire here this morning destroyed the J. Murte & Co. grocery store, the Economy dry goods store, Dennis Burte's agricultural implement house, Dr.

Olcutt's drug store, and the Magnet dry goods

store. Loss \$50,000.

Petition in Behalf of Aparchists. CHICAGO, May 1 .- A petition to Governor Oglesby for the pardoning of Anarchists Fielden. Schwab and Neebe has been circulating the last four days among the Socialists, Anarchists and Radical Laborites of this city. It is said to have received thousands of signatures. It is intended to submit it soon to a mass-meeting of workmen for ratification. The text of this petition is almost word for word the same which was circulated a few days before the execution of Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Engel. The thing has been very quietly engineered, and nobody has been approached with the document not believed to be thoroughly in accord with Radical principles, as it was feared that the premature ublication of the facts might somehow injure

The Ohio Sunday-Closing Law. CINCINNATI, May 1 .- When the cases of the saloon-Reepers charged with violating the Sunday-elosing law were called, this morning, in the police court, Judge Wilson, who represents some of the defendants, stated that he desired to enter a plea in abatement on the ground that the law was not operative, not having been legally enacted. In order to allow time to present proof of this assertion, the cases were continued until Friday. Meanwhile the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives will be

Five Hundred Saloons Closed.

PITTSBURG, May 1 .- At 12 o'clock last night the Brooks liquor law went into practical opera-tion and 502 saloons out 727 in this city closed up, probably never to be reopened. A large number of the saloon-keepers who were refused licenses have decided to quit the business, but a respectable minority will hold over for a year, with the hope of getting a license pext year. In Allegheny county there were 1,551 applica-

A WARM TIME IN THE SENATE

Most Exciting and Acrimonious Scenes Ever Witnessed in the Chamber.

Senator Ingalls Delivers a Speech in Which He Bitterly Denounces the Policy Pursued by the Leaders of the Democracy.

Senator Voorhees Very Indiscreetly Invites a Comparison of War Records,

And When Indisputable Facts Are Presented by the Kansas Senator, the Indianian Denounces Him as a Liar and a Dirty Dog.

The Tall Sycamore Also Applies Similar Epithets to Congressman Johnston.

Ingalls Retorts that Voorhees Is Disorderly, and if He Were in a Police Court He Would be Given a Term on the Rock Pile.

EXCITING SCENES.

An Acrimonious Encounter Surpassing Any thing Ever Witnessed in the Senate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 1,-To-day's scenes in the Senate will go into history as the most exciting and acrimonious that have ever taken place in that august body. The combat of words between Senators Ingalls and Voorhees opened rather quietly. but at the end of four hours closed amid a rattle of intense animation. Senator Ingalls, in replying to the speech delivered last week by Senator Voorhees, set a trap for his adversary. and succeeded in catching him in a most perfect manner. In opening his remarks, Mr. Ingalls referred to the part the Senator from Indiana took in the war, and charged him with being a copperhead, a butternut and an active participant in the Knights of the Golden Circle and all of the infamies of that organization. He was just sufficiently personal to make the Hoosier Senator flinch and squirm under the lash, so that when he arose to reply to the Senator from Kansas he complately lost his balance and opened up a personal tirade which licensed Mr. Ingalls to do the exact thing he desired. Voorhees, in an abusive way, charged Mr. Ingalls with unfounded and malicious assertions, and declared that truth was never in him. To the charge that he was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle and had conspired to not only assist the South in rebellion, but to prostrate the federal organization in the North, Voorhees repeated, time and again, that he had gone before the people of Indiana in elections where these same things had been charged against him, and had every time come out vindicated. He kept ringing the changes on having voted pensions for soldiers and with having been the soldiers' friend.

When Ingalls rose to reply to the passionate and hasty personal assault of Voorhees, it was observed that the latter instantly became extremely nervous. It dawned upon him at that moment that he had made a fatal error, and that his political doom was about to be sealed, for he saw the Senator from Kansas take from his desk a large envelope, out of which he drew official documents, manuscripts and records. These were all facts which Mr. Ingalls had held in reserve, like a cannon loaded with broken glass, rusty nails, grape shot and slugs, and when he began his fusillade it was a pity to behold the effect. He first drew an autograph letter upon Voorhees, in which the latter, in recommending a friend for an appointment to a brigadier-generalship in the confederate army, expressed his full sympathy with secession and the South. Following this, Mr. Ingalls, for three-quarters of an hour, produced unanswerable proof of Voorhees's connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and leading traitors of the North, and showed that in his law office at Terre Haute were found stored rituals of the Knights of the Golden Circle, correspondence with leading officers of that organization throughout the country, its conspirators exiled in Canada, and the political night-riders of the period. Voorbees's anger was unbounded. He grew pale, his voice trembled, and he shouted across the chamber epithets and such words as "liar." "false," "base," "unfounded," "scoundrel."

"dirty dog," tul Senators Beck, Cockrell, Butler and others about him moved over and begged The scene at this time exceeded description. The overflown galleries broke into uproarious applause at intervals, when the Chair threatened to have all arrested who did not keep quiet. and then the immense audience lapsed into a quietude so perfect could hear himself breathe. moment more and the audience would lose its presence of mind, and everything would be confusion again over some scoring remark from the Kansas Senator. Finally the climax was capped by Ingalls when he retorted to an insolent remark from Voorhees by saying: "Did not soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang you with the bell-rope on a train between Terre Haute and Greencastle?' Quick as a flash Voorhees sprang to his feet, and in a most dramatic manner rushed forward, pointing his finger directly at Representative Johnston, of Indiana, who sat immediately behind Senator Ingalls, and exclaimed: "I hurl back in the teeth of the scoundrel, villain and dirty dog who sits behind you there the lies he has put in your mouth." Instead of applause there were hisses from the galleries, which swelled into a storm. Further on, in trying to explain the evidence produced by Ingalls, connecting Voorhees with the Knights of the Golden Circle and the plots in Indiana to destroy the federal organization, the latter said that they were the result of a political job put up on him by his enemies, at which explanation there were jeers and hisses. Every effort to explain by the Senator from Indiana was a miserable failure and amounted to nothing short of an apology, which made his colleagues hang their

After the disgraceful interruptions had progressed for some time, Senator Ingalis, turning to the Senator from Indiana, exclaimed: "If this was a police court the gentleman from Indiana would be sentenced to the rock-pile for being drunk and disorderly." The remark created a sensation and directed every eye toward the Senator at whom it was aimed. The result of the scrutiny was not calculated to leave an impression in the minds of those present complimentary to Voorhees; there were many who shid that he was laboring under something more than the excitement of the hour.

If Senator Voorhees has any aspirations to the presidential or vice-presidential nomination, or any ambition for further political honors, he may as well bacish them from his mind after the proceedings of to-day. He has made a pitiable spectacle of himself.

The confusion on the floor during the session

ways and corridors, where hundreds of eager men and women, unable to obtain an entrance into the galleries, stood and strained their ears to catch the stray phrases that floated through the half-closed doors. Again and again Senators sprang to their feet to demand order, and again and again the presiding officer threatened to have the galleries cleared if order was not preserved. The Segeant-at-arms was instructed to arrest any one making a noise, but still the crowd, which filled every seat, crowded the aisles and lined the walls of the gallery, and applauded, hissed and laughed uproariously.

DETAILS OF THE SESSION.

Ingalis Responds to the Attack of Voorhees and the Latter Loses His Temper.

To the western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- In the Senate, to-day, after the disposal of routine business, Mr. Ingalls took the floor. He began his speech by recalling the fact that on July 11 last, Majorgeneral Fitz John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter in which he thanked his friends and said that his beart was always with them, although at one time his hand and heart had worked the best that they knew how against them. The Senator from Indiana had complained last Wednesday, with bitterness, that an attempt had been made to blacken the names of all the great civil as well as military leaders in the late war who remained true to the Democratic party. Fitz John Porter had been one of those military leaders who maintained their allegiance to the Democratic party; and he, within the last four mon the, although he had been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and had been restored by the action of the Democratic party and its members who had been members of the Confederacy, had written that "his heart was always with them."

Referring to General McClellan, Mr. Ingalls spoke of his education at West Point, of his business connection with Democratic fields.

business connection with Beaurgard and of his attempt to extend and continue human slavery by the acquisition of Cuba. He spoke of him as having begun his military career by disobeying the orders of General Scott, as having abanput the rebels to the sword at Antietam, as having refused to obey the orders of the President and follow the rebels to Winchester, and as having fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg. History had pronounced its verdict upon him as a soldier, and the Senator from Indiana would not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon, Hannibal and Cassar. He [Mr. Ingalis) dealt with him as a politician, and said that no one could read his letter to President Lincoln after the disastrons seven days' fight on the Peninsula and before Richmond, without coming to the conclusion that McClellan was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, the ideas and the sentiments which were then controlling the American people.

As to General Hancock, he, also, Mr. Ingalls said, was one of the military leaders who were true to the Democracy. His martial career was one of the imperishable heritages of American glory. He marched, and triumphed. He filled the abyss of fame with names which would be eternal, luminous-the Peninsula, Antietam, Gattysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Had he been a soldier under Napoleon he would have been a prince and a marshal of the empire. He had been well called Hancock, "the superb." But after the war closed he, like McClellan, had become tainted with the fatal virus of an ambition for the presidential nomination. But notwithstanding his magnifi cent and unapproachable career, the American people recognized his hostility to the reconstruction measures; and, in the presidential election of 1880, he carried but three Northern States-California, Nevada and New Jersey, and the first two o them had been stolen by the forgery, and fraud of the Morey letter, issued by Democratic politicians. He had also received the one hundred

and thirty-eight electoral votes of the Solid South, which had been promised him in his speech at Cincinnati by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Hampton.] He spoke of the affected indignation of the Senators from Indiana and Kentucky as discreditable to their intelligence or their candor. If they did not know that be [Mr. Ingalls] had spoken of these Union generals, not as soldiers, but as politicians, and as Democratic candidates for the presidency, they were dull, stupid and ignorant indeed. If they did know it, and persisted in their assertions, they were disingenuous, and be suspected, if such a thing were possible, that they were both. [Laughter.] Mr. Ingalls, con-

"Mr. President, from the impassioned enlogy from the rhapsody of approbation that flowed from the Senator from Indiana at the great military achievements of McCiellan and Hancock, I began to have some doubt who it was that really put down the rebellion. I was driven curiously to inquire what was the atti-tude of the Democratic party in the North and of the Senator from Indiana as one of its creat leaders in 1862, when McClellan, the ideal Democrat, was fighting the battle of Antietam; in 1863, when Hancock was hurling back in confusion and dismay the scattered squadrons of the Confederacy. I was really, for the moment, Mr. President, inclined to believe that the Dem ocratic party of the North, and the Senator from Indiana, and those other great patriots whom he eulogizes as an immovable bulwark of liberty, of the Constitution and the Union, Mr. Thomas Hendricks, and Mr. Horatio Seymour, and Wm. A. Richardson, were in full panoply of battle, assisting McClellan, assisting Hancock, doing what they could to make the success of the armies possible. And it seems like the very climax of effrontery, like the apex of andacity for these men, whose history is so well known, who were from the beginning the avowed enemies of the cause of the Union at every step of its progress, and who, like the Senator from Indiana, were avowedly in sympathy with the South at the outset, and were advocates and apologists for slavery and secession, who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion in every possible way, the copperheads, the butternuts, [laughter] the Knights of the Golden Circle, with all their brutal and degraded lies, appearing here as the advocates and champions of Union soldiers and of the cause of human liberty. I supposed from the enthusiasm displayed in favor of the military achievements of Mc-Clellan and Hancock, that we should, upon inspection, at least, find that the leaders of the Democracy who had been so eulogized were in sympathy with the Union cause and in sympathy with the efforts that were making to overthrow the Confederacy. Yet, Mr. President, at the very time and during the very year when McCiellan was fighting the battle of Antietam, the Senator from Indiana, without excepting McClellan and without excepting Hancock, speaking at Sullivan, Ind., on the 5th of August, 1862, said, in reference to Union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron collars made and placed around their necks, inscribed thereon in large letters, 'My dog, A. Lincoln;" and at the same time, he referred to Union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings, without excepting McClellas or Hancock [laughter and applause]; and during the campaign, Mr. President, that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Senator from Indians, who is now so vehemently in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion, for putting down the South-who so enlogizes the efforts of Union armies and the

denounces and asperses a criticism upon the political character and affiliations of those who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Greencastle, which was reported in the Cincinnatt Commercial, Aug. 8, 1864, by Joseph B. McCullagh, now editor of the Globe-Democrat, Mr. Ingalls read extracts from the speech which declared the war a failure and spoke of Lincoln as a monster and an unhappy felon. Passing to the question of the Electoral Commission of 1876, Mr. Ingalls said he was not specially enamored of Mr. Hayes [laughter], and yet, inasmuch as the question of Mr. Hayes's title was brought in controversy by the Democratic party as one of the issues of the approaching campaign, he felt bound to say that the title of Mr. Hayes to the presidency was the most absolutely irrefragable of any in the whole list of American Presidents, because it was the only one which was ever passed upon by a constitutional tribunal properly organized for that purpose. The Democratic party should not forget that the Electoral Commission was one of its own devices. It was not the first time that they who had digged the pit, and digged it deep, had fallen into it. [Laughter.] It would be remembered how the Hon. Henry Watterson issued his celebrated proclamation calling on 100,000 "unarmed Kentuckians" to visit the city of Washington on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, for the purpose of superintending the electoral count [Laughtet.] He, Mr. Ingalis, had had a conversation with President Grant shortly after the issuing of that celebrated proclamagoing to be any trouble. General Grant paused

genius of Union commanders: who poses here

as the special friend of the Union soldier and

which characterized his utterances, replied: which characterized his utterances, replied:

'No, I do not think there is going to be any trouble; but it has been one rule of my life to be always ready." And, added Mr. lngalls, with solemnity, he was ready. In obedience to some mysterious impulse, troops, parks of artillery and munitions of war had begun to come to the capital; and the agitation of the Democratic party became extreme; because, if there was anything that would turn the average Democrat inside out with indignation it was the sight of a federal soldier in blue uniform. sight of a federal soldier in blue uniform.
[Laughter.] The 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians had not made their appearance, and the count had proceeded, notwithstanding the indignation of the Democrats at the result of their own device. The people were perpetually reminded that the Republican party was guilty of an enormous and gigantic fraud in the election and seating of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Cleveland had apparently a warranty deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet, compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat he main the result of the seat which he occupied. his seat, he was in possession of stolen goods, and the receiver was as bad as the thief. In the court of justice and fair conscience he had never been elected at all. He had been counted into office by a partnership between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep, foot-pads and sneak thieves, Cartouche and Pecksniff, and it was some consolations.

touche and Pecksniff, and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership those apostates and renegades had lost their share of the swag. [Laughter and applause.]

The country had still against it the Southern Confederacy. It was confronted with 153 votes of the solid South, as it had been at every election since the election of Mr. Hayes. The solid South was the Confederacy, and the success of the Democratic party meant the success of the Confederacy, which was to-day as much an organized, active, aggressive force in politics as ganized, active, aggressive force in politics as in 1861 and in previous times. Slavery was dead, and secession was dead, but all the ideas, all the impulses, all the purposes and intentions of secession remained. He honored and admired, but regretted and deplored, the constancy of the South to that idea; its loyalty and fidelity to the leaders under whom it fought, and its determination to reunite and reconstruct the history of its country so that it would be able to say to the generations which are to come that, while is was overthrown by overwhelming numbers in the field, yet within twenty-five years after the war closed its leaders had been restored to political power. In this connection, he asked who was Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar? He never was suspected of being a lawyer. [Laughter.] His bitterest enemy never accused him of that. He never had en admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, on whose bench he was appointed. He pever had tried a reported case in any tribunal, State or national, for thirty years. It was an open secret that the President at one time peremptorily refused to appoint him. He asked what necessity there had been for the President to affront the loyal sentiment of the country by placing on the bench of the Supreme Court a man who was not a lawyer and never had been and who had called Abraham Lincoln a buffoon Why, of all men in the South, did it select him and force him on a reluctant President and a reluctant people? It was because Mr. Lamar was the nearest and dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation of it. If that was not true, then his nomination was a farce and burlesque without excuse and without explanation.

Mr. Ingails then referred to a speech made in the House of Representatives in 1879 by Mr. Blackburn, declaring it to be the purpose and intention of the Democratic party to keep on until it wiped out from the statute books the last vestige of war legislation. He said that within the next few years the Supreme Court would be entirely reconstructed. Two of the associate justices were already past the retiring age; and if that tribunal was to pass hereafter on the war legislation, all knew what the result would be. There could be no question about it, He passed on to the speech of Heary R. Jackson, at Macon, Ga., in the presence of Jefferson Davis, a speech which had the effect, he said, of defeating the Democratic sparty of Ohio by an immense majority. Its influence was so palpable that Judge Thurman denounced Jackson as an old tramp and an old fool, and General Gordon, of Georgia, immediately set out for Cincinnati in his special car to try to counteract it; and in order to show that there was no bloody chasm between the North and the South, and that a thoroughly fraternal feeling prevailed, when he met General Morgan, of Ohio, on a public platform be kissed him in the mouth, as reported in the papers at that time, and entering his special car went back to Georgia. [Laughter.]

Passing to the question of elections in the South, he said that the Republican party would have no right to complain if the South were kept solid by fair means, but the Democratio party there had been playing the political game with loaded dice—had been "throwing sixes" all the time, had held "stocked cards," played with a "cold deck," had a revolver in its boot and a bowie-knife down the back of its neck. There were every day wrongs inflicted on thousands and hundreds of thousands of men in the Southern States which if inflicted by a foreign power on a single American citizen, even the least of one of these, my little ones, there would be declaration of war within ninety days, even with the present Secretary of State in office. [Loud laughter.] They had an illustration of what was going to take place in November next by what had just taken place in Louisians. [Quie laughter on the Democratic side.] He quoted a sentence from Mr. Voorhees's speech to the effect that the only wonder about the Louisiana election was that the vote was not unanimous, and he said that it was more than unanimous. The Democratic party in the South have learned the art not only of making elections unanimous, but of making them more than unanimous. It had learned the art of returning a larger Democratic majority than the registered vote. He wondered himself at its moderation in returning only a majority of 75,000 in Louisiana; but it had been going up since the Senator from Indiana had spoken, and was now 83,000. What it would amount to beletters and statements from Republican sources elected by a majority of 83,000 or 84,000.

detailing accounts of outrages and cheating at the Louisians election, and declared his belief that fair returns would have shown Warmoth In closing Mr. Ingalls said that in the centuries that are to come he saw the vision of united, prosperous and happy America, a vast. homogeneous domain of freemen, rulers of the continent, from the polar zone to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, enjoying the frauchises of liberty and perpetuating the arts of peace. The people should remember, he said, on each recurring day, when they celebrated those who had died, that this country held in its fruitful breast no more priceless treasure than the consecrated dust of those who had died in order that this should be a government of the laws and not of men, and that liberty and constitutional government might not perish forever from the face of the earth.

As Mr. Ingalls sat down Mr. Blackburn asked him to give in the Record the full and correct extract from his [Blackburn's] speech, to which he had referred, and Mr. Ingalls promised to do so. Mr. Voorhees arose, and in slow, measured resonant tones, remarked that the speech which the Senate had just listened to recalled to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. Two hours had passed away, after trumpets had brought a large au lience to the Senate, and what had they heard, and what had they seen! A poor, small, mouse creeping off. His allusion, last Wednesday, to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental; why should be nesail that Senator! Men mistook themselves, and the Senator from Kansas did so more than any one he knew. That Senator had not been alive, politically, since the 6th of Merch last, when the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Blackburn] disposed of him. [Laughter and a yell of approval from one of the galleries. | He had been walking the streets and posing before the world like an old friend of his in Indianapolis in bad health, who had said to him that he had been dead a year and was only walking around to save funeral expenses. The only criticism of his [Voor-hee's] speech which he had seen in the press was that he had galvanized a corpec. He dis-claimed any purpose of that kind. He had made no attack upon him, but upon the Republeian party. He proceeded to compare Mr. Ingalls to a peacock on a barn-yard fence, posing of a summer morning, looking at his own feathers as they glanced in the sun and vocalizing the whole peighborhood with his harsh, unmusical and unmeaning ery, unmindful of the fact that there were more useful fowls in the barn-yard. How useless it had been for that Senator to arraign him. He [Ingalis] had read to the Senate the old, stale putrid, rotten slanders of years gone by, on which he [Mr. Voorhees] had trampled in forty political campaigns. It had seemed to him like the voices of spavined, brokenwinded, hackneyed political campaign That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers or talked of their having collars around their necks was so base a falsehood, so infamous, that the black walls of perdition could not reapplicate it. And he said to the Senator from Kansas (without meaning, perhaps, the full ex-tent of what his words conveyed) that it was not in his power to fish up from the sewers of infamy the old campaign lies and make them respectable in the Senate of the United States; but it was possible for him, by a short step, to

Voorbees alluded in a sareastic and amusing manner to Mr. Ingalls's war record, and said that he would stand with the Senator before the soldiers of Indiana or Kansas, and quit the Senate if he was not approved by them over Mk

Mr. Inpalls replied that as the Senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to the great questions of the past twenty-five years, he felt it his duty to put on record, from information in his possession, what the Senator's record and history was. He should refer only to public matters in public records, and should venture the affirmation that, whatever might have been his own [Mr. Ingalls's] relations to the great struggle between the North and South, the Senator from Indiana had been, from the outset, ator from Indiana had been, from the outset, the determined, outspoken, positive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the Union cause.

"I pronounce that," said Mr. Voorhees, rising with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliberately false accusation. I voted for every deliar that paid the soldier, for every stitch of clothes had wore and for every pension bill that rewarded his samulage."

Mr. Ingalle said that the Senator came in here to-day and thanked God that he had never been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat, and with much diffuseness of illustration endeavored to cast aspersions upon him him [Mr. Ingalls], and belittle him, and humiliate him in the eyes of the American peo-

ple, when he [Mr. Ingalis] had only referred to the Senator's public utterances, his speeches, which he had never denied. Mr. Voorhees declared that he did deny it. Mr. Incalls declared that the Senator could not deny the publication he had read. It was a

Mr. Voorhees asserted that not one word or syllable read by the Senator was true, or be-lieved to be true, in Indiana. The accusation had been trampled under foot. The Senator's insinuation that he [Mr. Voorhees] had ever been a member of a political secret society, the Knights of the Golden Circle, was so base and infamously false that he did not know how to

choose language to denounce it as such.

Mr. Ingails, continuing, said the Senator from
Indiana had written a letter for Mr. F. A. Shupe, which that gentleman took South with him and filed in the confederate War Department in support of his application for appointment as brigadier general in the Confederate army. The letter was dated Dec. 12, 1860, and

On the disturbing question of the day, his [Shupe's] sentiments are entirely with the South, and one of take this occasion to say that his sentiments and mine

The Senator said that the charge that he had called Union soldiers "hirelings and Lincoln dogs" and said that they ought to go to a blacksmith-shop and have an iron collar around their necks, with the inscription, "My Dog -Abraham Linco n" was a campaign slandar and a scandar that had been spit upon. That averment could be substantiated by as credible a witness as there was in the city.

Mr. Voorhees-And even if the Senator said it, it would be absolutely false and a palpable

Mr. Ingalis-The Senator is disorderly. Continuing, Mr. Ingalis .read from a paper signed by citizens of Sullivan county, who stated that they were present at a meeting on April 6, 1862, when Mr. Voorhees said that Union soldiers should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have an iron collar put around their necks with the inscription, "My Dog-Abraham Lincoln." This paper was signed by respecta-ble citizens of Indiana, who were not ashamed of their names and residences, which were attached. Everybody knew what business the Democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had been conspiring against the Union. They had entered into combina-(according to General Holt), for purpose of aiding soldiers to desert, discouraging enlatments, circulating treasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy, and assassination and murder, and it was susceptible of proof that they did conspire to murder Governor Morton. This organ-

ization, which the Senator said he never belonged to, had a ritual of which litt copies were found in the Senator's office at the time when bloody angle. In that Hancock was as the same office was found bercorrespondence concerning the objects and parperes of that organization. The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham was in the office. The Sunator, in his address to his constituents in 1861, had declared that he would never vote a single dollar, nor a single man for the prosecution of the war; and he had never done as long as he was in Congress. He had consistently and persistently voted against every measure for upholding the Union cause and reinforcing its army. "Yet," continued Mr. Ingalis, "the Senator, who I think deserves charity more than any man I know of on this floor, and who has received it at the hands of his associates, and who can less afford than any man of my acquaintance to invite the scrutiny of his war record, rises here and with

playfulness and hilariousness, refers to the fact

that I served during the war as judge advocate with rank of Major, and subsequently of lieutenant-colonel. However obscure or inefficient

my services may have been, they were always on the side of my country-not, as his have

been, always against it Mr. Voorbees said that if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers, for their supplies, for their bounties, against the appropriations for their pensions, he would resign his seat in the Senate. Every word the Senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false by the record-absolutely false. He measured his words. The Senator said that he [Mr. Voorhees] was an object of his charity. The Senator was an object of his contempt. The Senator said that he [Mr. Voorhees] had issued a proclamation in 1861 that he would not vote for money or men. That was false. H never did anything of the kind; never in the world. He had fought for free speech and s free press, but the soldiers of Indiana knew that he had voted for every dollar that had ever fed them or clothed them, and the man who said otherwise was a falsifier and a slanderer, and he branded him as such. The Senator from Kansas said that he [Mr. Voorbees] had announced that he had quit practicing law That was not true. There was not a word o truth in it. He had gone from one office to an other. Some papers were left in one office, and others, to put up a job on him, were put there and found there, and pubished as having been found there. He hoped his Maker would take cognizance of him at this moment, and never let him leave this chamber if he had ever been a member of a secret political society in his life. When he was abused by a man who said that Hancock fought two years to make the war a failure and was an ally of the Confederacy, and that McClellan befelt that abuse was an actual compliment, and he thanked the Senator for his aspersions, and responded to him accordingly. So far as the old stuff about his denouncing the soldiers was concerned, the soldiers would take care of that Only a miserable set of people, not soldiers, but suttiers or suttiers' clerks, or buntmere ever alluded to anything of that kind He did not want to say anything offensive, bu he did not care much whether he did or not. He could only say, as he said to the people whose names were on the paper from Sallivan county, that they lied, and did not tell the truth, nor did the Senator, when he repeated what they said. He had not the slightest concern, not the slight

that with contempt. Mr. Ingalis-Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell-rape of a train, after he made that Lincoln dog speech Mr. Voorbees-The Senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing-a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred-never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the Senster who'is instigating these lies. (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnston. of Indiana, who was seated at a deak directly in

est feeling, not the slightest irritation in regard

to this matter. It had been passed upon time

anditime again. The letter with regard to Car

tain Shupe he had written. It was in December

before the war broke out, and be had sympa

compromise. As to charity, he responded t

thised with the feeling that there ought to be

the rear of Mr. Ingalls.)
Mr. Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people who heard the Sena-

Mr. Voorhees-Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and a liar. Telt him I say so, Mr. Eustis, of Louisians, said he would inform the Senator from Kansas that the mode and manner in which the Louisiana election had been conducted, being a State election, was none of his business whatever. He denounced as scandalous, vituperative and unparliamentary, the language which had been used by the Senator from Kansas with reference to the people of Louisiana. There seemed to be a precon-ceived conspiracy among the Republican leaders to question the legality of elections in the South. for no other purpose than to convince the North-ern people that the Democratic administration elected by the suffrage of the people was a